MAR 1952

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT NO.

CD NO. --

COUNTRY	China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria Hungary, Rumania
SUBJECT	Scientific - Miscellaneous organization of science
HOW PUBLISHED	Biographic Monthly periodical
WHERE PUBLISHED	Moscow
DATE PUBLISHED	14 Oct 1952
LANGUAGE	Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 31 Mar 1953

NO. OF PAGES 6

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

ILLEGIB

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 10, 1952 (pp 85-91).

USSR SCIENTIFIC NOTES FROM CHINESE AND SATELLITE PUBLICATIONS

/Comment The following scientific notes were taken by the Soviet periodical Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR from publications of Satellite countries and of the People's Republic of China./

China

The Peiping daily newspaper Jen-min Jih-pao, No 1436, 1952, carried the answer of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China to the previously published newspaper letter from Ch'en Lin criticizing the existing structure of the academy and the status of scientific research work of institutions of the academy.

In its reply, the academy acknowledged the criticism to be correct, and reported that it has already instituted many measures for the elimination of defects mentioned in Ch'en Lin's letter. The establishment of the following institutions within the system of the academy has been planned: an Institute of Metals, a Hall of Scientific Apparatuses, scientific industrial and other scientific research institutes, and several new laboratories.

The reply of the academy also stated that the academy recently conducted a check of the work of scientific journals in various fields of learning, and has planned measures for the improvement of their activity.

Poland

The establishment of the Polish-Soviet Institute (Pol'sko-Sovetskiy Institut) early in 1952 launched extensive activities. In only the first 4 months of its existence, the institute organized the compilation of 32 scientific reports on the Soviet Union. Books in Polish and Russian constantly are being added to the library of the institute. In June 1952, the library contained 35,000 volumes. The Information Division of the institute has

25X1A

established close contact with all scientific societies, institutes, and libraries of the country, and aids them in the selection of materials and literature, appealing, when necessary, to the scientific research institutes and libraries of the Soviet Union. The Information Division collaborates with the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS), and with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International Book) in Moscow. The institute proposes to develop publishing activity extensively. The publication of a quarterly scientific journal is planned, which will carry material on the friendship of the progressive forces of the Polish and Russian people, the friendship and cultural collaboration of the People's Democracies of Poland and the Soviet Union, and their scientific liaison. A special portion of the journal will be devoted to the publication of archival documents.

In several issues (No 130, 153, and 156, 1952) describing the activity of the Polish-Soviet Institute, the Warsaw daily newspaper Trybuna Ludu notes that the institute possesses an extensive and estimable popularity with the Polish public.

A conference of chemists was convoked in Warsaw by the Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne (Polish Chemical Society) and the Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego (Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Chemical Industry). The conference was devoted to the problems of the processing and exploitation of domestic mineral resources, primarily raw materials for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. Wide circles of Polish scientists, representatives of interested ministries, and scientists of the Soviet Union and of the German Democratic Republic participated in the conference.

Trybuna Ludu, No 137, 1952, reported that A. Wang, Vice Chairman of the Panstwowa Komisja Planowania Gospodarczego (State Economic Planning Commission), presented a report at the conference, entitled "Toward the Growth of the Artificial Fertilizer Industry." Wang stated that in 1955 the production of artificial fertilizer should considerably surpass the 1949 production level. This will permit a considerable increase in the productivity of agricultural cultivation, and will greatly facilitate socialistic reorganization of Polish agriculture. According to plan, the use of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers per hectare in 1955 will exceed six- to eight-fold their use in bourgeois Poland. Identifying the tasks which confront the Polish scientists in connection with these plans, Wang emphasized the necessity for defining the extent of the deposits of phosphorus in Kielce and Lublin wojewodztwos study of their chemical composition, and development of technology for their exploitation. Also, Wang said, scientists must study means of enriching the extracted minerals. In closing, Wang said that the general task of geologists and chemists is the study of the raw material bases of the Polish chemical industry.

Prof K. Smulikowski presented a report, entitled "Geochemistry of Domestic Mineral Resources," and Professors A. Bolewski and G. Gruszczyk reported on exploitation of mineral resources.

The Polish Warsaw dailies Trybuna Ludu, No 155, 1952, and Kurier Codzienny, No 130, 1952, carried a report of the 11th Congress of Polish Orientalists, which met in Warsaw. Along with scientific problems, discussion during the 3-day session included the tasks confronting the Polish Society of Orientalists in connection with the creation of the Academy of Sciences and reorganization of the scientific life of the country.

One meeting of the session was devoted to the great Tadzhik scientist Avicenna. Professor Bielawski spoke on the life and work of Avicenna. Zajaczkowski (fnu) outlined the writings of Avicenna.

The Second All-Polish Congress of Hematologists was convened in Gdansk by the Polish Hematological Society. More than 500 persons attended, including Polish scientists and physicians, and guests from the Soviet Union. Reports on research on various problems of hematology were presented.

Trybuna Ludu, No 155, 1952, notes that Soviet medical scientists attending the meeting presented reports illustrating methods of treating several blood diseases, which are used in medical practice in the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia

The Prague daily newspaper Rude Pravo, No 121, 1952, and the Bratislava daily Pravda, No 110, 1952, reported that a large group of scientific, technical, and fine arts workers were awarded state prizes and received the honored title "Laureate of the State Prize for the Year 1952."

Outstanding achievements in the fields of mathematics, physicochemical, technical, geological, medical, and social sciences were noted by the awarding of state prizes for science. The /State/ Prize First Class was awarded to the renowned mathematician Prof V Jarnik for his work on the analytical theory of numbers. Z Trousil was awarded the prize for outstanding research in the field of pure metals, which is of paramount importance to the development of Czechoslovakian economy. The /State/ Prize First Class also was awarded to V. Jares for his book Metallography of Nonferrous Metals, which is an important aid to builders; and to I. Kratochvil, for his five-volume work Topography of Czech Mineralography, which is a very valuable contribution to Czechoslovakian geological science.

The awarding of the state prizes attests to the rise of the role of science in building socialism in Czechoslovakia, and serves as an outstanding indicator of the care and attention which is devoted to science in the country.

Bulgaria

In a leading article entitled "Science in the Service of Socialist Construction," the Sofia daily newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo, No 91, 1952, states that science plays a large role in the Bulgarian people's campaign for building socialism in Bulgaria. The article continued as follows:

The Communist Party and the Bulgarian government have provided the conditions necessary for the development of science in Bulgaria. A large number of scientific research institutes for accommodating various branches of industry and agriculture have been opened. The scientific research activity of domestic higher educational institutions is expanding. The reorganized Bulgarian Academy of Sciences includes approximately 30 institutes, embracing all branches of science. The conditions /considered/ necessary for scientific workers have been provided. As a result, Bulgarian scientific institutions already constitute a substantial aid to practice. Several institutions, following the example of Soviet scientific institutions, have established continuous collaboration with industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and machine-tractor stations. These include the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Light Industry, which developed the production technology of important details of the textile industry; the State Polytechnic Institute, which extended aid to the collective of a boiler factory in the construction of a new boiler, and many other scientific institutions

The article also mentioned that many scientific research institutions, including several institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, still have not established continuous liaison with enterprises, do not extend scientific aid to the enterprises, and conduct their work in isolation from /the conditions met in/ practice. The newspaper article emphasizes that the party organizations of scientific research institutions must study and propagandize the beneficial results of the collaboration of science with industry.

In an article entitled, "Science in the Service of People's Economy," published in the Sofia daily newspaper Narodna Mladezh, No 1159, 1952, Academician Kh. Daskalov, Director of the "V. Kolarov" Agricultural Institute, writes that Bulgarian agrobiological science has attained significant achievements. As a result of extensive utilization of Soviet experience by Bulgarian agriculture, and the close linkage between science and practice, harvests of dimensions never before attained in Bulgaria are being produced.

Among the achievements attained by the institute directed by him, Daskalov mentions the institute's developing a new variety of tomato, which has been introduced extensively within 2 years. The Chair of Plant Cultivation of the institute conducted successful experiments on summer planting of potatoes in several agricultural labor cooperatives. The Chair of General Farming had an active part in introducing the grass field crop rotation (travopol'noy) system into the work of the TKZS (cooperative labor farm) of the village of Ruzhevo Konare.

ILLEGIB

Daskalov emphasizes that scientific associates of the institute are increasing coordination of their scientific activity with the work of cooperative farms and, not limiting themselves to the experimental field of the institute, they are freely undertaking research on the lands of the TKZS. Several chairs of the institute are conducting interesting experiments within the TKZS in the vicinity of Plovdiv. In addition to scientists, students who are members of scientific clubs, and peasants also are participating in these experiments.

The institute organized courses for the teaching of advanced agrotechnical methods, and conducted two special conferences in Purvomay and Plovdiv.

In conclusion, Daskalov states that Bulgarian scientific workers, following in the path of Soviet scientists, are actively studying and applying the Michurin teaching.

Hungary

The Budapest daily newspaper Szabad Nep, Nos 116, 123, 126, and 128, 1952, carried reports of the regular session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The session was broken up into separate meetings of the departments, and the session concluded in a general assembly of the Academy.

One of the outstanding reports was that of Academician Bela Fogarasi, entitled "Critique of Physical Idealism," which was read at the meeting of the Social Sciences-History Department. Szabad Nep rated this report as "the first attempt among our philosophers of a concrete critique of idealistic views in the field of philosophy on the basis of dialectic materialism." Laszlo Kalman, Corresponding Member of the Academy, gave a report at the meeting of the Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences on the principal questions connected with the bases of mathematics. The report precipitated lively debate.

At the meeting of the Department of Technical Sciences, reports were heard on questions having great economic significance. The problem of electrification of the railroads, covered in the reports of Ferenc Ratkovszky, Corresponding Member of the Academy and Gyorgy Csinadi, is of paramount importance to the development of rail transportation. The report of Academician Jozsef Vero, on the subject of modifications of the casting of iron, evoked lively discussion.

At the meeting of the Department of Agricultural Sciences, Karoly Kolbay gave a report on the agrotechnical and biological conditions for obtaining large harvests

At the meeting of the Department of Biological Sciences, Balint Zolyomi, Corresponding Member of the Academy, presented a report on the history of the development of the plant life of Hungary.

At the meeting of the Department of Chemistry, Academician Zoltan Csuros presented a report of processes of heterogenous catalysis and acquainted the delegates with the current work of the Institute of Organic Chemistry.

Interesting reports also were presented at the meetings of other departments of the academy.

At the conclusion of the plenary assembly, Tibor Erdei-Gruz, Secretary General of the Academy, gave a report on the immediate tasks of science in Hungary, and on the work of the academy.

The conference discussed the report and approved work in all branches of science which is being conducted by the academy.

Szabad Nep, No 120, 1952, reports that 40 reports on the problems of atomic physics, the structure of solids, and molecular physics were included in the program of the second field (vyyezdnoy) conference of the Eotvos Lorand Society of Hungarian Physicists, which met at Debrecen. Among these reports were the following: an introductory report by Prof Sandor Szalay, on the latest research in the field of physics; a report by Zoltan Gyulai, Corresponding Member of the Academy, on new achievements in the field of crystal formation; and a report by Istvan Kovacs, Corresponding Member of the Academy, on new methods of determining fundamental properties of molecules.

Delegates attending the session examined a new high-tension generator of the Scientific Research Institute of Physics of the University of Debrecen.

Rumania

The I. V. Michurin Scientific Society is conducting a great amount of work on the dissemination of agrobiological knowledge and foremost methods of Soviet agriculture.

An article in the Bucharest daily newspaper Romania Libera, No 2352, 1952, concerning the activity of the society, states that at present there are 28 regional, and 174 raion affiliates of the society, and more than 1,500 Michurin clubs in machine-tractor stations, agricultural collectives and agricultural schools. The society has more than 27,000 members, among whom are prominent Rumanian scientists, advanced workers of agricultural collectives, combine and tractor operators, and students.

Workers of the Rumanian Pharmaceutical Institute recently achieved great progress. Drawing on the experiences of advanced Soviety science, the institute created a series of valuable new medicines. Romania Libera, No 2357, 1952.

reports that workers of the institute have synthetized the new drug "DMP," which is used in cases of acute poisoning with heavy metals, and also the effective drug placentid, which is used for treating asthmatic illnesses and rheumatism.

Rumanian therapeutic institutions extensively utilize placentol, conectin, and many other drugs, which have been developed by the Pharmaceutical Institute.

- E N D -